A typical matrix from UT_2 looks like

$$\begin{pmatrix} ab \\ 0c \end{pmatrix}$$

where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ are arbitrary scalars. Observing this we can then write

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} a\,b \\ 0\,c \end{array}\right) = a \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\,0 \\ 0\,0 \end{array}\right) + b \left(\begin{array}{c} 0\,1 \\ 0\,0 \end{array}\right) + c \left(\begin{array}{c} 0\,0 \\ 0\,1 \end{array}\right)$$

which says that

$$R = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 1 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

is a spanning set for UT_2 ($\langle acronymref | definition | TSVS \rangle$). Is R is linearly independent? If so, it is a basis for UT_2 . So consider a relation of linear dependence on R,

$$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 10\\00 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 01\\00 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 00\\01 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{O} = \begin{pmatrix} 00\\00 \end{pmatrix}$$

From this equation, one rapidly arrives at the conclusion that $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$. So R is a linearly independent set ($\langle \text{acronymref} | \text{definition} | \text{LI} \rangle$), and hence is a basis ($\langle \text{acronymref} | \text{definition} | \text{B} \rangle$) for UT_2 . Now, we simply count up the size of the set R to see that the dimension of UT_2 is $\dim (UT_2) = 3$.

Una matriz típica de UT_2 se ve

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}a\,b\\0\,c\end{array}\right)$$

donde $a,b,c \in \mathbb{C}$ son escalares arbitrarios. Observando esto podemos escribir

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} a\,b \\ 0\,c \end{array}\right) = a \left(\begin{array}{c} 1\,0 \\ 0\,0 \end{array}\right) + b \left(\begin{array}{c} 0\,1 \\ 0\,0 \end{array}\right) + c \left(\begin{array}{c} 0\,0 \\ 0\,1 \end{array}\right)$$

que dice que

$$R = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 1 \\ 0 \ 0 \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 1 \end{array} \right) \right\}$$

es un conjunto que genera a UT_2 ($\langle \text{acronymref} | \text{definition} | \text{TSVS} \rangle$). iR es linealmente independiente? Si lo es, es una base para UT_2 . Considere una relacion linealmente independiente en R,

$$\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{O} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

De esta ecuación, uno rapidamente llega a la conclusión que $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$. Por lo tanto R es un conjunto linealmente independiente ($\langle acronymref | definition | LI \rangle$), por lo tanto, es una base ($\langle acronymref | definition | B \rangle$) para (UT_2) . Ahora, simplemente contamos el tamaño del conjunto R para ver que la dimensión de UT_2 es dim $(UT_2) = 3$.

Contributed by Robert Beezer

Contribuido por Robert Beezer

Traducido por Felipe Pinzón